The People's Korea

No. 1,322 EVERY SATURDAY JANUARY 24, 1987 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 〔1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可〕

World Leaders Hail Reelection of President Kim Il Sung

On his reelection as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly on Dec. 29, President Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from numbers of foreign leaders and parties.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Dec. 29 sent a message of greetings to President Kim Il Sung upon his reelection.

The message said:

We extend heartfelt greetings to you upon your reelection as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are firmly convinced that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will constantly develop in depth as ever in accordance with the agreement reached upon at the top-level talks held in Moscow in October 1986 and on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, on Jan. 2 sent a congratulatory message to President Kim Il Sung on his reelection as President of the DPRK.

The message said:

Upon receiving the glad news that you were reelected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I express warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese government and people and on my own behalf.

I wish the fraternal Korean people constant new successes in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under your leadership.

The great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples sealed with blood in a protracted revolutionary struggle will shine for all ages.

Congratulatory messages came from:

Gustav Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; **Wojcech Jaruzelski**, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; **J. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic; **Nicolae Ceausescu**, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; **Erich Honecker**, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; **Milanko Renovica**, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; **Jean-Baptiste Bagaza**, President of the Republic of Burundi; **Lansana Conte**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Moussa Traore**, President of the Republic of Mali; **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, **Ali Abdullah Saleh**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic; **Mergistu Haile Mariam**, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia; **Agatha Barbara**, President of the Republic of Malta; **Ahmed Ali El Mirgani**, President of the Council of the Head of State of the Republic of the Sudan; **Haidar Abu Baker Al-Attas**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Hafez Al-Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Mohamed Hosni Mubarak**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Chadli Bendjedid**, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **France Albert Rene**, President of the Republic of Seychelles; **His Highness Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah**, Amir of State of Kuwait; **Ali Hassan Mwinyi**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;

Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; **Sinan Hasani**, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Ramiz Alia**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Benin; **Amin Gemayel**, President of the Republic of Lebanon; **Mohamed Abdelaziz**, President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; **Norodom Sihanouk**, President of Democratic Kumpuchea; **Moammer El Gaddafi**, Leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; **Mohammed Zia Ul-Haq**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Joaquim Alberto Chissano**, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; **Andre Kolingba**, President of the Central African Republic;

Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda; **Felix Houphouet-Boigny**, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; **Paul Biya**, President of the Republic of Cameroon; **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia; **Abdou Diouf**, President of the Republic of Senegal; **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Maumoon Abdul Gayoom**, President of the Republic of Maldives; **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; **Thomas Sankara**, President and head of government of the Republic of Burkina Faso; **Fidel Castro Ruz**, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; **Phoumi Vongvichit**, Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev**, King of Nepal; **J. R. Jayewardene**, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; **Aristides Pereira**, President of the Republic of Cape Verde; **Canaan Banana**, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe; **Robert G. Mugabe**, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; **Joseph Saido Momoh**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; **Hussain Muhammad Ershad**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

(Continued on page 8)

Seoul Rejects to Receive Letter from Premier and Defense Chief of DPRK

The south Korean authorities on Jan. 10 avoided receiving a letter containing a proposal for north-south high-level political talks, jointly sent by the premier and the defense minister of the DPRK, with an "insincere attitude," the KCNA reported.

Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, and O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, earlier on Jan. 9 sent a telephone message to Ro Sin Yong, prime minister, and Li Gi Baek, minister of defense of south Korea, informing them that the letter would be conveyed at Panmunjom at 11:00 on the morning of Jan. 10.

As had been notified to the south Korean side, the DPRK side sent two authorized liaison officers and reporters to cover the scene of the delivery of the letter at Panmunjom at the designated time on Jan. 10, but the south Korean side, after receiving the telephone message on Jan. 9, did not send any reply and avoided receiving the letter on Jan. 10.

It sent a telephone message to the DPRK side just before the designated time, and made it clear that it could not receive the letter on the day and stated that it would send a notice later.

This compelled the DPRK side to send the letter to the south side through radio.

In the letter sent through radio, the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of PAF of the DPRK proposed to the south Korean side to hold north-south high-level political and military talks, a new proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his policy speech made at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly on Dec. 30 last year. **(See the letter on page 2)**

Emphasizing that confrontation-easing measures should be discussed on the basis of reaffirmation of the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 Joint Statement, they stressed that the success of talks "will carry epochal significance in creating preconditions for a peaceful reunification."

Also indicating that the successful talks would lead to the arrangement of north-south summit talks, they proposed to the southern side that the following points be discussed at the high-level political and military talks:

1) The question of stopping slandering each other and of realizing many-sided collaboration and interchange between north and south so as to promote national bonds.

2) Reduction of armed forces, stop to race, conversion of the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone and an end to large-scale military manoeuvres.

3) The increased authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and formation of a neutral inspection force with military personnel from members of the NNSC, and any other questions proposed by the south side which will help relax political and military strain.

The details concerning the proposed talks – date, sites, delegations, etc. – were made clear in the letter.

Over 3,400 Arrested Last Year

The south Korean authorities disclosed 3,400 people were formally arrested in 1986 (as of Dec. 16, 1986) for activity protesting the Chon junta. This represents more than a 300 percent increase over 1985.

The growth-conscious Chon junta seems to regard this as a "positive sign" and has issued directives to the police to enhance the record even further. Every police station has been ordered to form a task force to arrest political activists, and cash rewards ranging from 500,000 to 1 million won have been offered for a policeman who contributes to the arrest of any blacklisted student or political activist.

The 3,400 political detainees listed by the police include 2,900 students, 250 factory workers and 250 "dissidents" (anyone else).

This represents a 220 percent increase in arrests of workers since 1985. Prosecutors said that of the 3,400, 1,630 are still under investigation or were indicted.

Meanwhile, on Jan. 7, 1987, three high school teachers in Seoul were dismissed and two others were given two months suspension for activities critical of the Chon government.

Western teachers told The People's Korea recently that they have left south Korean schools and moved to Japan because secret police had questioned them about their political beliefs and asked them to submit the names of any children who asked political questions.

Last year, Chon stated that he would not tolerate any attempt by the democratic movement to seek coordination with students and has allowed his "stormtroopers" to harass and intimidate students throughout year.

As a result, large numbers of south Korean students are now languishing in prison when they should be continuing their studies.

One of the Western teachers said, "This is a tragic example of the fact that even children and young adults cannot escape the continuation of this fascist regime which permeates all facets of society."

SR-71s Violate DPRK Airspace 170 Times in '86

The U.S. infiltrated its high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air above the territorial waters of the DPRK east of Kosong at around 13 hours 29 minutes on Dec. 29, 1986, the KCNA reported.

The U.S. committed such aerial espionage 170 times last year. This is an increase of 30 cases above 1985.

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (1)

All the Korean people are happy about having the dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il as their great guide.

He meets his 45th birthday on Feb. 16.

On the occasion of his 45th birthday, The People's Korea introduces excerpts from "Kim Jong Il the People's Leader" in serial form from this issue.

This book illustrates his shining wisdom, remarkable leadership quality and noble virtues.

Follows the first installment:

"You Will Have a Lot of Things to Do When You Grow Up"

From his early years the dear leader Kim Jong Il accompanied his father to all parts of the country on tours of on-the-spot guidance.

One day immediately after liberation (Aug. 15, 1945) the dear leader went to the Pyongyang Silk Mill with his mother Kim Jong Suk.

At the time the country's economic conditions were not yet good enough, and so the factory had insufficient facilities in many respects including the welfare and labour-protection arrangements. In the shop where silk reelers were working, the air was thick and hazy with steam, and water drops were falling from the ceiling.

The moment he set foot in the shop, the dear leader was greatly shocked. In particular, when he saw the girls, the silk reelers, working with their hands immersed in hot water, he could not move further on, and asked his mother why the hands of the sisters were sore like that.

Caressing the tender and inflamed hands of a girl, the mother told him that their hands were sore because they had to put them in hot water all day long. Hearing this, he put his two hands in the steaming water. The heat of the water made his fingers sore.

Feeling a lump in her throat, the girl clasped the hand of the young dear leader and told him not to worry about her. Thanks to General Kim Il Sung, she said, we have become the masters of the factory and the country. So a little inconvenience will do nothing wrong to us.

Though still young, the dear leader was moved to tears hearing the words of the girl. He thought to himself that he should mature quickly and ensure that the pretty hands of the silk-reeling girls were not inflamed.

He left the silk-reeling shop and was proceeding to the spooling shop, when he saw barbed wires stretched along on the top of the tall walls of the factory. He asked his mother why there were barbed wires on the walls.

Kim Jong Suk came to a halt and looked up at the high walls of the factory. The sight of the barbed wires made her indignant, and she answered that for the purpose of bleeding the Korean workers, the cruel Japanese rogues had erected the high walls and set the barbed wires on them. Then, turning to the management officials of the factory, she asked why the barbed wires were still left and went on: "The mere sight of them makes me grind my teeth with indignation. The silk reelers will shudder just to look at them. Remove the accursed barbed wires at once, and I think it will also be proper to lower the walls."

Listening to his mother, the dear leader looked with deep thought at the walls which were high and were topped with wire entanglements. He said to himself that never again should the silk-reeling sisters and mothers, and all Koreans live in a world of misery and humiliation.

Kim Gu Is Struck with Admiration

The anecdote took place on May Day, 1948.

A mass meeting of the working people of Pyongyang was held on that day in celebration of the festival of the working class.

On the platform of the mass meeting was also Kim Gu, a right-wing politician from south Korea, who had attended the historic north-south joint meeting. From the very moment he had set foot in north Korea he had witnessed the benevolent policy of the great leader for the people and the worthwhile efforts of the people who had turned out in the building of a new country under his guidance. He had thus been spending day after day wondering at everything he saw. When he saw from the platform the people gathered in the square giving enthusiastic cheers unanimously to the fatherly leader, he again was moved with admiration.

On that day the young dear leader was also present on one side of the platform together with his mother.

Seeing the boy, Kim Gu asked his attendant who he was. Hearing that the boy was the son of the great leader, he nodded his head repeatedly, unable to take his eyes off the boy.

Soon the mass meeting commenced. But when the meeting was at its height with the enthusiasm of the participants running sky-high, dark clouds suddenly came up and it began to rain. The people did not even budge an inch under the downpour, and the fatherly leader, too, got wet with rain. An official tried to hold an umbrella over him, but he turned it away, saying that when the people were standing wet in the rain, how could he shelter under an umbrella.

Kim Gu who was standing under an umbrella held by the attendant felt embarrassed to see the great leader exposed to the rain. But he found it awkward to turn away the umbrella along while all the other politicians from south Korea on the platform had umbrellas put up over them. So he stood feeling perplexed, when he turned his eyes in the direction of the young dear leader.

What he saw there surprised him and he opened his eyes wide. As an official offered to hold an umbrella over him, the boy stepped aside, saying that because his father General was wet with rain and all the workers and peasants down there were standing exposed to rain, he would rather stand in the rain. When another official, concerned about his exposure to the cold rain, put a raincoat over his back, the young dear leader returned the raincoat to him and stood firm in the driving rain.

As time passed, the rain became even more torrential. But the young dear leader remained drenched in the rain until the meeting was over, with his mouth tightly closed.

Deeply moved by the sight of the great leader, his young son and the people standing exposed to rain at the May Day mass meeting, Kim Gu, upon returning to the hotel after the meeting, told his company from south Korea of his impression in these words:

"I could fully see the lofty idea of General Kim Il Sung who cares for all people, even on the square where the May Day celebration was held. It was expressed, for one thing, in the attitude of the General who stood in the driving rain with the masses, and it could be seen also in the behaviour of the General's wife and even his six-year-old son who remained in the terrible downpour with a most admirable thought to join the people's lot through thick and thin. In short, it was a scene which made me reflect upon my chequered and shameful life of the past."

(To be continued)

Premier of Adm. Council & PAF Min. Send Letter and Tel. Message to S. Korean Counterparts

Letter

The DPRK side intended to hand a letter sent by Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, and O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to south Korean prime minister Ro Sin Yong and defence minister Li Gi Baek to the south side at 11 on the morning of Jan. 10, 1987. But the south side took the insincere attitude of refusing to receive the letter on the set day.

This compelled our side to send the letter to the south side through radio as the solution of problems pointed to in the letter is urgent.

Follows the letter sent through radio by the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK:

As your side knows, the great President Kim Il Sung, in his historical policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put forward a new momentous proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks in view of the grave situation created in our country.

This epochal proposal is a very reasonable and realistic national salvation measure for removing the political confrontation and military tension that are growing acute each day in our country and making a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification.

It is, we think, an unavoidable common task of those in political and military powers in the north and the south to bring a new turning point in detente and peace which are related to the vital interests of the entire compatriots by opening north-south high-level political and military talks at the present juncture.

We hope to open the talks at 10 a.m. January 27, the venue being the "Reunification Pavilion" in our side's area of Panmunjom and the "House of Peace" in your side's area, and to have the first round of the talks at the "Reunification Pavilion."

As for the delegation to the talks, we think it proper to form it with seven to nine men in authority and military power with head of vice-premier level and deputy head of the level of chief of general staff of armed forces, accompanied by a suite of about five men, so that political and military problems proposed by both sides may be satisfactorily discussed and solved.

We are of the opinion that a preliminary contact for the north-south high-level political and military talks is unnecessary in view of the nature of the questions to be discussed or in view of the urgency of their solution.

If your side requests, two or so working officials from each side may meet to discuss merely business-like questions such as consultation of the procedures of traffic of the delegations at Panmunjom and ascertainment of the venues of talks.

At the north-south high-level political and military talks, measures should be discussed for easing the political confrontation and military tension between the two parts of the country on the basis of reaffirmation of the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 Joint Statement.

The measures to remove the political confrontation for the present may involve the discussion of the question of stopping slandering each other and realising many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south so as to promote national bonds.

As immediate measures to ease the military tension, the two sides may discuss reduction of armed forces, stoppage of arms race, conversion of the Demilitarised Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and end to large-scale military manoeuvres.

At the same time, the consultation may also involve the increase of the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and formation of a neutral nations inspection force with military personnel of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden which are members of the NNSC as a setup to watch the military actions of both sides in the Demilitarised Zone along the Military Demarcation Line.

Besides, we are ready to discuss at the talks any other questions proposed by your side, if they are helpful to the relaxation of the political and military strain.

If the north-south high-level political and military talks open and bear fine fruits, they will remove the political confrontation and military tension between the north and the south and open a new phase in achieving national reconciliation, detente and peace and, furthermore, they will carry epochal significance in creating preconditions for a peaceful reunification.

If the talks produce good results, the north-south dialogues in various spheres will be resumed in a favorable atmosphere and be promoted successfully and, furthermore, north-south summit talks will be arranged to settle fundamental questions for a peaceful reunification of the country.

We hope that your side will show an affirmative response to our new proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks seeking to open a bright road of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Telephone Message

Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, and O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone message on Jan. 9 to Ro Sin Yong, prime minister, and Li Gi Baek, minister of defence, of south Korea.

The message says:

Out of a desire to relax the tensions prevailing in the country and open a bright road to peace and peaceful reunification, we decided to send a letter containing our constructive and reasonable proposal to you. In this connection we will send two liaison officials to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 11 on the morning of Jan. 10, 1987 (Saturday), to convey our letter to your side.

We hope that your side will send relevant liasion officials to the conference room to receive the letter.

Need to Realize Newly-Proposed N-S High-level Pol. and Mil. Talks

Rodong Sinmun on N-S High-level Pol. & Mil. Talks

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Jan. 3, ran an editorial headlined "Let Us Make a Breakthrough in the Solution of the Reunification Question by Realising North-South High-Level Political and Military Talks" on the national salvation proposal for the talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his historical policy speech.

Noting that this proposal is an epochal national salvation measure for breaking the deadlock on the Korean Peninsula and opening a way out for the nation, the editorial says:

It not only gives a clear idea of a most fitting negotiating table, rendezvous of dialogue, for getting rid of the political and military confrontation, the factor of the tensions on the Korean Peninsula, but also indicates a most realistic way of cutting the gordian knot in the relaxation of tensions at the present juncture.

The present situation in Korea marked by the growing danger of the freeze of division and a new war makes it all the more urgent to solve the reunification question.

Neither economic collaboration and interchange nor humanitarian work can run on oiled wheels under the condition in which the country and the nation are split to be at loggerheads both politically and militarily.

If high-level political and military talks are arranged between the north and the south and good results are produced to create an atmosphere of trust and detente in the political and military fields, dialogues will make a successful progress in many fields. Provided the successful progress of north-south high-level political and military talks and dialogues in many fields, it would be possible to open north-south summit talks to discuss basic questions arising in promoting the cause of the country's reunification in conformity with the noble idea of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

If the south Korean authorities really want to break the present impasse between the north and the south and want to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, it should affirmatively respond to our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

If peace is to be consolidated in our country and preconditions for its peaceful reunification to be created, it is required to hold three-way talks involving us, the United States and south Korea, while going ahead with north-south talks.

If the United States really wanted the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and were interested in peace in Korea and her reunification, it should respond to our proposal for three-way talks and withdraw from south Korea all its forces and military hardware including nuclear weapons.

The most reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We will in the future, too, make all our sincere efforts to carry our just reunification proposal into practice.

For the solution of the reunification question in conformity with the will and demand of the whole nation, a whole-nation rendezvous for reunification should be arranged to bring together the general will of the people of all walks of life in the north and the south.

We always leave open the door of a nation-wide dialogue to the south Korean political parties and organisations.

The south Korean political parties and organisations and patriotic people of all strata who love the country and are concerned for the future of the nation should struggle resolutely for the realisation of north-south high-level political and military talks in active response to our patriotic proposal intended to dispel the tragedy of national division and accelerate the reunification of the country.

EDITORIAL

Why Do S. Koreans Refuse Pyongyang's Proposal?

The government of President Kim Il Sung which has made serious efforts for a negotiated solution to Korea's reunification proposed a new north-south talks this month.

The DPRK's latest proposal came in a letter jointly signed by O Jin U, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and the newly elected Premier Li Gun Mo. The letter addressed to their south Korean counterparts called for high-level political and military talks to be held in Panmunjom on Jan. 27. The letter was broadcast by radio as the south Koreans refused to receive it.

The proposal was made as a new step to ease political confrontation and military tensions on the Korean Peninsula and make a breakthrough in leading to the eventual reunification.

President Kim Il Sung stated in his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly held at the end of last year: "We must overcome the present difficult situation in every way and make a new breakthrough for peace in the country and for independent and peaceful national reunification."

He also said, "The key to the new breakthrough for national reunification in the present situation is to relax the sharp political confrontation and military tensions at the earliest possible date and to create an atmosphere of sincere trust in the nation.

"We deem it necessary to hold high-level political and military talks between the north and the south in order to settle the first and most urgent question for national reunification."

The new proposal made by the DPRK reflects the policy speech made by the President.

Needless to say, the reunification of the country is an overriding national task.

The DPRK government in recent years has proposed a series of tension-reducing measures, including three-way talks, talks between military authorities.

What is new in the recent proposal is that the DPRK amplified some important issues to be discussed in political and military talks with south Korea.

Pyongyang urges that both parties should stop slandering each other and multilateral cooperation and an interchange between north and south should be discussed.

It demands such issues as end to the arms race, a reduction in armed forces, and end to large-scale military exercises and the creation of a peace zone along the Demilitarized Zone be discussed.

What is more, the DPRK proposed that a neutral nations inspection force be created to observe the military actions on both sides of the DMZ.

Pyongyang does not want to discuss only what it wants to discuss. It expressed a willingness to discuss any proposal by Seoul if it is conducive to a removal of political confrontation and military tension on the peninsula.

Peace proposals by the DPRK, including the latest one, reflect its serious desire to reduce tensions and improve ties with both Washington and Seoul.

We urge Seoul to respond to the DPRK's proposal for high-level political and military talks in an affirmative manner.

Nothing will come from clamoring about the "threat" from the other side. The south Koreans should sit at the table to discuss vital issues of common concern.

Press Statement of KPA Chief of General Staff

O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on Jan. 2 published a press statement warmly hailing and supporting the epochal national salvation proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks, which was put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

He said:

The relaxation of military tensions, along with the political confrontation, is an urgent task which must be solved without delay on the Korean Peninsula today.

The tensions created on the Korean Peninsula would be eased, if north-south high-level political and military talks were held and such immediate steps for the relaxation of tensions as arms reduction and end to arms race, the conversion of the Demilitarised Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and stop to large-scale military exercises are discussed there along with measures for removing the political confrontation between the north and south.

Notably, if the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is enhanced and a neutral nations inspection force is formed to watch the military actions of both sides in the Demilitarised Zone, the work for the relaxation of military tensions would be fairly and effectively promoted.

The proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks made by the great leader is a most correct national salvation measure either in view of the demand of the obtaining situation or in view of the reasonableness and fitness of the form of talks and the realistic nature of the proposed content of the discussion at the talks.

If the south Korean authorities really have the intention to terminate the present state of confrontation between the north and the south and achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, it should show an affirmative response to the proposal, I think.

We will make patient efforts for the realisation of the proposal put forward by the great leader.

Press Statement of CPRF Chairman

Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, issued a press statement on Jan. 1 warmly hailing and supporting the new epochal nation-saving proposal on holding north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

He said:

The proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks advanced by President Kim Il Sung indicates not only a most proper stage of negotiation, theatre of dialogue to eliminate the political and military confrontation, a factor aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula, but also a most realistic and reasonable way to solve the knotty problems heightening the tension at present.

The proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks will help towards putting an end to the political confrontation between north and south by discussing such problems as refraining from slandering each other and realising cooperation and interchange in various domains so as to promote the national bonds. It will also make it possible to remove the military tensions between north and south by discussing and settling such problems as the arms reduction, the stoppage of arms race, the conversion of the Demilitarised Zone into a peace zone and discontinuation of large-scale military exercises.

In particular, to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and organise a neutral nations inspection force as a setup to watch the military actions of both sides in the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line is an effective way to promote the work of removing the military confrontation in a fair way and prevent military conflicts.

The proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between north and south, which was put forward by President Kim Il Sung, is another clear expression of the unshakable will and tireless efforts of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung to solve the problem of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation, and an epochal proposal for national salvation which scientifically indicates the way to ease the tensions and guarantee peace.

When this proposal is realised, the confrontation and the danger of war will disappear in our country and an atmosphere of national unity and peace will be created there.

I think if the south Korean authorities truly desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they must show an affirmative response to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK Gives Full Picture of Kumgangsan Dam, Denying S. Korea's Allegation

The details of Pyongyang's project to construct the Kumgangsan Power Station north of the Demilitarized Zone bisecting Korea into north and south were brought to light, when the DPRK's Commission of Power Industry on Dec. 25, last year made public a white paper and a map of its location to deny Seoul's allegation that the dam would pose a military threat to it.

According to the paper, the hydro-power station will have a zigzag-shaped singular network of water sources that consists of four reservoirs and seven water-collecting channels.

The storage capacity of the biggest reservoir is 2,624 million tons, and the maximum volume of water in all the four reservoirs can store 4,724 million tons of water.

The storage utility rate of the dam, the white paper added, will be 95 to 96 percent on the average and a 100 percent cost-effectiveness of the investment in it will be secured.

The paper came as a denial of south Korea's fabulous figures – reservoir: only one, total pondage: 20,000 million tons, storage utility rate: 10 percent and cost effectiveness of investment: 18 percent – which were earlier publicized so as to make plausible its allegation that the Kumgangsan dam, if artificially destroyed, would devastate the area of Seoul.

Follows the full text of the white paper:

Today, a project for the development of water resources is in full swing around Mt. Kumgang.

As is widely known, the water resources are a great economic potential in our country which is one of the countries abundant in water resources in the world.

Our consistent policy is to solve the energy problem of the country through the rational development of our water resources. Under the far-reaching plan and the personal initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our fundamental principle in developing water resources is to generate as much electricity as possible by building dams to divert the meandering river streams draining into the West Sea in the direction of the area of the East Sea.

The already built Kanggye Youth Hydor-Power Station and the Sodusu Hydro-Power Station are the cases in point, and the construction of the Taechon Hydro-Power Station now under way is also based on the same method of diverting river streams though at a different location of head.

The Kumgangsan Power Station now under construction in the central part of our country is no exception.

The area of Kangwon Province is abundant in water resources.

The headwaters of the North Han River and the Rimjin River and the Komitan Stream in Kangwon Province are located in the areas of heaviest rainfall, where the annual average precipitation is recorded at 1,500 mms, more than double that of the northern interior.

As for the topographical description of Kangwon Province, the low-gradient western side of the province, divided by the Taebaek Ranges, forms a vast catchment area, whereas the eastern side consists of steep slopes.

Therefore, the diversion of the West Sea-bound river streams to the area of the East Sea will help to create a head of as high as a few hundred metres, which is favourable for generating much electricity.

The Kumgangsan Power Station is such a gigantic power base which will produce electricity by taking advantage of such physiographical conditions.

This power station will not only contribute to the economic development of the country as a whole but also supply a good deal of electricity to Kangwon Province, North and South Hwanghae provinces in the central parts of our country, which will, in turn, open up a wide avenue for the establishment of new large-scale industrial enterprises in this area during the period of the new perspective plan.

This is, indeed, a great nature-remaking project designed for the first time in our era to develop and harness as a wealth geared to the prosperity of the country and the nation the mountains that have remained untapped and out of human attention for thousands of years.

Our nationals, be they in the north or the south, ought to be proud of such a national wealth being created within the boundary of their territory.

However, the south Korean puppets are now bandying about spiteful words vilifying our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, while deporting themselves very unreasonably.

They are slanderously labelling our peaceful construction a "special construction" and a "means of flooding operation" aimed at the "southward invasion", so as to whip up antagonism and conscience of confrontation within the nation, and even going the length of staging a farce of the "donation collection" to exact money from the people under the pretext of building the so-called "counter dam".

They even do not hesitate to distort the fact by fabricating arbitrarily the dimensions and economic utility rate of the power station which we have not announced yet.

How can they distort and conceal the truth just with the help of fallacy and fabrication with regard to our great nature-remaking project aimed at controlling and managing water resources in the extensive space of the nature in the true sense of the word, which is neither a blueprint drawn up in a secret room nor a secret of a certain modern weapon manufactured in an underground munitions factory.

We, the masters of the construction of the power station, are the only truth tellers.

Nobody is in a position to speak about the exact specifications of the power station in our stead and entitled to do so.

Our Kumgangsan Power Station is the hydro-power station, based on the method of diverting river streams, with the total capacity of 810,000 kWh, will produce a lot of electricity through the comprehensive development of the water resources of the various rivers and streams in Kangwon Province.

The power station will generate electricity by waterfall from over 300 metre-high head created by the water from various rivers and streams, including the headwaters of the North Han River, Rimjin River and Komitan stream. The water will be pocketed in different reservoirs and then be channeled through several water tunnels to the precipitous Anbyon area on the side of the East Sea, where the water will fall down.

The water channels from reservoirs and streams converging into the point of head at the power station look like a zigzag. This power station is referred to as the power station based on the zigzagshaped method of developing water resources, and the station is not fed by only one big reservoir for water resources, as the south Korean puppets claim.

The Kumgangsan Power Station will have one set of generators, but the water resources will be secured by several reservoirs and intake dams linked with different water tunnels.

The principal water sources for the Kumgangsan Power Station are the four reservoirs – the Imnam reservoir and Chongok reservoir on the upper reaches of the North Han River, and the Changan reservoir and Naepyong reservoir on the Komitan stream, the additional sources are the seven streams including the Ryongji and Pyongan streams, the tributaries of the Rimjin River, and the Namdae stream in Anbyon.

The water sources of the Kumgangsan Power Station can be divided roughly into two systems.

The North Han River system includes the Imnam reservoir formed by the 121.5 metre-high Imnam dam on the upper reaches of the North Han River and the Chongok reservoir formed by the 118 metre-high Chongok dam.

The Rimjin River-Komitan stream system comprises the Changan reservoir with the 115 metre-high dam on the upper reaches of the Rimjin River in the interior of Kangwon Province and the Naepyong reservoir with the 123 metre-high dam on the Komitan stream.

As seen in the above, the Kumgangsan Power Station will have a really singular network of water sources that consists of the four reservoirs and seven water-collecting channels.

As for the storage capacities of the four reservoirs of the Kumgangsan Power Station, the storage capacity of the Imnam reservoir is 2,624 million tons, and the Chongok reservoir can store 970 million tons along the upper basin of the North Han River totalling 3,600 million tons; the storage capacity of the Naepyong reservoir is 510 million tons and the Changan reservoir can hold 620 million tons along the upper reaches of the Rimjin River and the basin of the Komitan stream totaling 1,130 million tons.

This water will flow through different water tunnels to reach the power station.

The water from the Imnam reservoir will cover the 45 kilometre-long water tunnel to the station, and the water from the Chongok reservoir will not go into the Imnam reservoir but join midway the water tunnel from the Imnam reservoir to the station.

The water from the Naepyong and Changan reservoirs will not go into the Imnam reservoir but flow along the 58.2 kilometre-long water tunnel to join the water tunnel from the Imnam reservoir in front of the water-regulating point of the station.

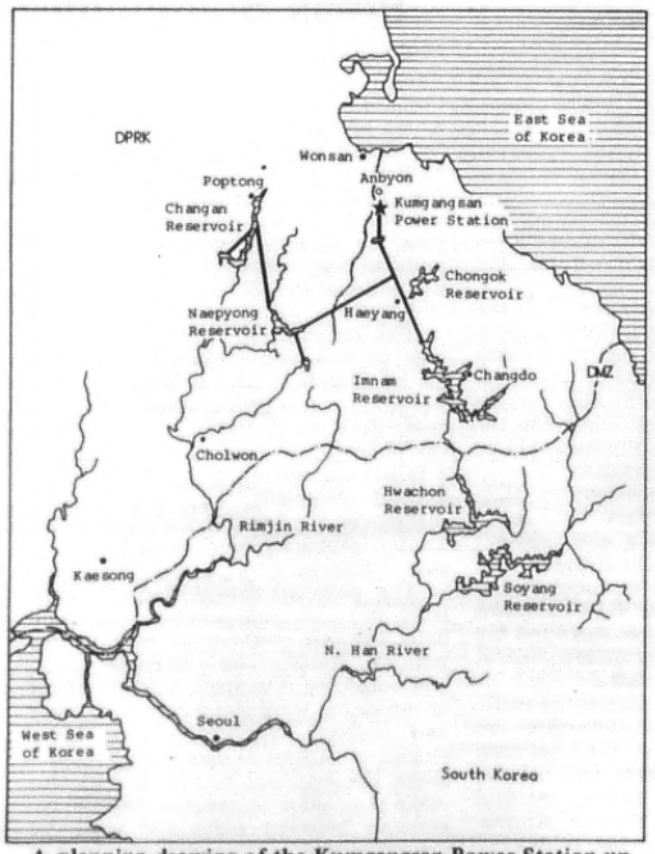
This is the composition of the water sources for the Kumgangsan Power Station we are now building.

Our scientific data present a striking contrast to the Kumgangsan Power Station advertised by the south Korean puppets.

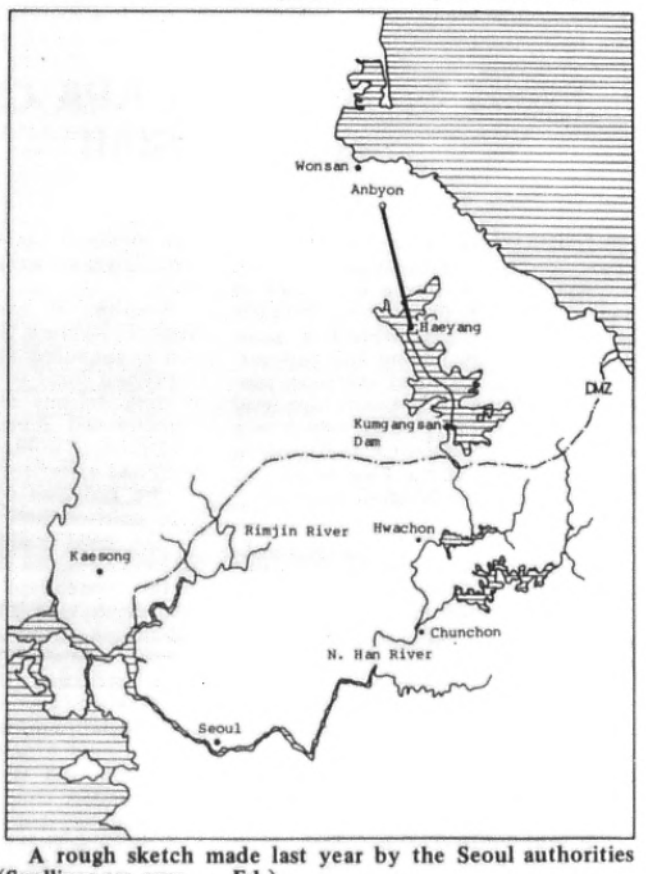
According to our design, we will build four reservoirs and seven intake dams for the Kumgangsan Power Station, but the advertisements by the south Korean puppets claim there is only the Imnam reservoir that supplies water to the station.

The actual storage capacity of the Imnam reservoir faulted by the south Korean puppets is 2,624 million tons, but the south Korean charlatans de-

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)



A planning drawing of the Kumgangsan Power Station unveiled on Dec. 25 by the DPRK's Commission of Power Industry



A rough sketch made last year by the Seoul authorities (Spellings are ours . . . Ed.)

Asylum-Seeker Used for Anti-DPRK Row

The following is an edited version of the statement issued by the Korean Central News Agency on Jan. 10 in connection with Seoul's incoherent allegation that Pyongyang attempted to abduct a south Korean in Singapore:

The south Korean authorities are resorting to a malicious smear campaign these days against the DPRK by fabricating a "case of attempted abduction of a south Korean overseas."

The case of "attempted abduction in Singapore of Yun Tae Sik", a south Korean resident in Hong Kong, is a despicable and foolish fabrication rigged up by the south Korean Security Planning Board by wholly distorting the fact.

At around 10 on the morning of Jan. 5, a south Korean calling himself Yun Tae Sik phoned to the DPRK Embassy in Singapore that he intended to go over to the northern half of Korea and came to the embassy by himself.

At that time he met a secretary of the embassy and, explaining the main motive of his intention to come over to the north, said that having found no means of living in south Korea, he went to Hong Kong and made up his mind to go over to the north, while living in Hong Kong. And he asked the secretary to accept his request.

Out of a compatriotic sentiment, the secretary said that if he came over to the north, his family members in south Korea would suffer and, therefore, he had better reconsider his plan and sent him back.

This is the whole story of the truth.

But the south Korean authorities have mobilized their reptile press media and launched a frantic smear campaign to slander us and incite the sentiments of north-south confrontation, crying that that "north Korean operatives" failed in their attempt to "kidnap" Yun Tae Sik to Pyongyang, "the case of attempted abduction by north Korea showed a new aspect that the scope of north Korea's operative activities abroad has grown larger to link in three dimensions Japan and three areas of southeast Asia including Hong Kong and Singapore" and the "recent case is pointed to as one heightening the people's vigilance against communism".

This is a dastardly act which can be committed only by the shameless and vicious fascist rulers of south Korea engrossed in intrigues.

The reckless assertions made by the south Korean authorities without discretion about the "case of attempted abduction of Yun Tae Sik" clearly show that it is a fabrication rigged up to attain its vicious political aim against the DPRK.

The Seoul authorities, groundlessly claiming that Pyongyang employed "girl operation", using Kim Ok Bun, a waitress of a bar in Hong Kong, to "abduct" Yun Tae Sik, cried that when Yun Tae Sik suffering from a shortage of fund in his business, we let Kim Ok Bun who had been in illicit love with him, to go to Japan and get 5 million yen in Japanese currency and give the money to him to set up the "United Motion Picture Company" and the DPRK tried to use it as a base of operative activity and conducted "activity" to "spirit away" Yun Tae Sik to Pyongyang.

And they unhesitatingly told a shopping lie linking this woman not only with us but with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Saying that Kim Ok Bun, 34, was a waitress in a bar in Hong Kong and lived with Yun Tae Sik, 28, after getting married with him, the authorities alleged that the woman was found "missing" on Jan. 2 and Yun Tae Sik went to Singapore to find her only to be kidnapped to the DPRK Embassy in Singapore.

They claimed that a secretary of the embassy threatened Yun Tae Sik to go to Pyongyang to see Kim Ok Bun and, go to a third country before going to Pyongyang, hold a press conference there and declare political asylum, tell there that he had supplied political fund to the Rev. Mun Ik Hwan and "national assemblyman" Yu Song Hwan of south Korea, and as they were arrested and investigation was expanded by the south Korean authorities, he felt a danger to his safety and decided to flee to Hong Kong to find a political shelter.

It is ridiculous indeed to claim that we employed "girl operation", using a waitress who was sent by the south Korean authorities to Hong Kong to earn money through prostitution. It is also a transparent lie which will convince no one to allege that Yun Tae Sik, a poor man suffering from a financial shortage in business because he had not 5 million yen in Japanese currency, had supplied fund to political figures in the upper crust of south Korea for their activity.

Besides, the south Korean authorities talked much nonsense as they hurriedly faked up the bogus "case".

They claimed that Yun Tae Sik directly went to the south Korean embassy in Singapore, while watching a chance to escape from the danger of "abduction" and then published a conflicting report that he went to the U.S. embassy and was sent to the south Korean embassy.

A series of these poor scenarios brought to light by the south Korean authorities themselves clearly tell that the recent "case" is a despicable political drama staged by the ill-famed National Security Planning Board of south Korea that has resorted to unheard-of intrigues: after spiriting away Kim Dae Jung in broad daylight from Japan to south Korea, they claimed that it was the work of the DPRK and launched all sorts of smear campaign against it and when they engineered an assassination of Pak Jung Hi, their boss, they insisted that it was also done by it.

It is easy to guess what the Seoul authorities sought in enacting this kind of drama at a time when the DPRK repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals for easing the tension between the north and the south and building trust between them and are making every sincere effort to realise them.

The anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy of students and patriotic people of all other strata is now mounting higher than ever before in south Korea and the south Korean authorities are finding themselves in a tighter corner at home and abroad.

The tricky drama orchestrated by them this time is part of their anti-DPRK row intended to divert elsewhere the attention of the people from the present situation of south Korea landed in an extreme crisis, arrest the struggle of the south Korean people against the fascist dictatorial system of Chon Du Hwan and his moves for long-term office and for independence, democracy and reunification and to incite confrontation between the north and the south.

With no machinations can the south Korean authorities get out of the blind alley or prop up their fascist ruling system shaking to its very foundation.

They had better act with discretion, clearly mindful that their more frequent staging of tricky drama against the DPRK will only reveal their ugly color more saliently and stop such a clumsy and foolish act to impair its authority and damage its image.

313,204 Teargas Valued at $6.78 Million Expended in 9 Months: Magazine

Here are excerpts from an article which appeared on Far Eastern Economic Review in its Jan. 15, 1987 issue:

Around the corner from most of Seoul's universities and colleges these days the casual observer is certain to come across parked buses, their windows and doors covered with wire mesh. Sitting silently inside, bored, are members of South Korea's riot police force, fully outfitted. Their job for the past two or three years: to prevent student demonstrations from spilling out of the campuses.

Teargas has become a fact of life in Seoul and those ubiquitous policemen, otherwise armed with shields and long sticks, use it often and in startling quantities. Sneezing is only a minor symptom. Closer to the action, it does what it is meant to do: incapacitates, badly. And its manufacturers, Korea Explosives Ltd, are clearly not only leaders in their field but also are involved in a highly profitable growth industry.

Accordingly to figures tabled in the national assembly, 313,204 teargas cannisters valued at US$6.78 million were expended dispersing student demonstrators in the first nine months of 1986 – an increase of more than 55% over the previous year. That does not take into account the large number of outbreaks during October, culminating in the showdown at Konkuk University where opposition leader Kim Dae Jung once was a student.

During the same nine-month period, a total of US$72.8 million was spent on riot police operations, or 9.6% of the total national police budget. In anticipation of continuing trouble, senior officers are adding US$11 million to this year's budgetary requirements, bringing the overall cost of dealing with the problem to a startling US$84 million. That can be compared with a projected US$16.7 million for normal police investigations in a country with a comparatively low crime rate.

At the height of the protest seasons – from May to June and again from September to October – there are almost daily rallies at one university or the other. Not all lead to confrontations with police, but many do in a sort of ritualistic violence that holds up traffic and sends pockets of teargas drifting into residential areas and through downtown hospitals and office blocks.

Such is the potency of the gas that it clings to the clothing and lingers in the grass and in the trees for days afterwards.

One Western correspondent had the misfortune to have a cannister land in his camera bag. Two weeks later, on assignment in Cambodia, he was still getting watery eyes and bursting into bouts of sneezing every time he opened the bag.

Teaching staff here say they are forced to go home about five times a semester because of demonstrations and subsequent teargas contamination. At several smaller universities, students say they have to abandon classrooms – albeit with a heftier-than-normal homework portfolio – anywhere up to three days a week during periods of intense political activity.

Although teargas is clearly not good for the health, no one seems to know just what damage it does. One reporter found the side of his face severely swollen after being caught in a cloud of the stinging vapour.

(Continued from page 4)

scribe it as 20,000 million tons.

The lies by the knower are far more despicable than those by the know-nothing.

The south Korean puppets know too well that such a stupendous amount of water cannot be stored in our Imnam reservoir whose dam is lower and whose catchment area is less than their own Soyang reservoir whose storage capacity is 2,700 million tons. But their fabrication of the 20,000 million tons as the storage capacity of the Imnam reservoir is utterly clumsy and ridiculous.

As a matter of fact, if the Imnam reservoir is to store as much as 20,000 million tons of water, its dam should be as high as over 200 metres, not 121.5 metres as planned.

If that is the case, the Imnam reservoir might inundate the vast populated areas and farmlands not only in Imnam *ri* in Changdo County but also in Kimhwa and Hoeyang counties.

What on earth is the need to build a power station to produce just a few hundred thousand kWh at the risk of such a fabulous economic loss?

Even if the Imnam reservoir could store as much as 3,000 million tons, to say nothing of 20,000 million tons it would cause a heavy damage to our area.

From this point of consideration, we have decided to build the Chongok reservoir on the upper reaches of the North Han River to supplement the water sources for the power station, in addition to the moderate size Imnam reservoir.

Under such a blueprint, we plan to preserve the economically useful areas of the upper reaches of the North Han River and to make an optional use of the vast farmlands and thousands of millions tons of coal deposited in this area.

It has proved quite clear that the "20,000 million tons theory" invented by the south Korean puppets is, to all intents and purposes, the artificially devised figures.

Our Kumgangsan Power Station is also very high in its economic effectiveness.

The power station is so designed as to harness minimal amount of water to produce maximum amount of electricity in accordance with our own style of civil engineering.

Moreover, the characteristics of this power station is far more economical and higher in the cost-effectiveness of investment.

The storage utility rate of the power station is very high.

The maximum storage capacity of the reservoirs of the power station is totally 4,724 million tons, and the maximum effective storage capacity is 3,327 million tons.

The storage utility rate of the power station is 95 to 96 percent on the average.

The cost-effectiveness of the investment for the Kumgangsan Power Station is secured at 100 percent.

The Kumgangsan Power Station has been so designed as to decide the size of the reservoirs in keeping with the proportion of the water resources in this area and to create over 300 metre-high heads, increasing the electricity output per cubic metre of water to 0.73 kWh.

In terms of the index of the electricity output per cubic metre of water, the production of our Kumgangsan Power Station is three times that of the Soyanggang Power Station and five times that of the Hwachon power station, both in south Korea.

This is scientific data and stark reality nobody can deny.

However, the south Korean puppets are making an absolutely unreasonable sophistry that the storage utility rate of the Kumgangsan Power Station is only 10 percent and its cost-effectiveness of

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

Images of Chongryun and Korean Nationals in Japan In '86

The movement of Korean nationals in Japan under Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) intensified last year.

The 14th Congress of Chongryun, which was held in September, was one of the major events of the Korean community here.

The congress summed up its work since the last congress, held in 1983, and presented its objectives for the future, based on an analysis of the development of its work and changes in the circumstances surrounding Chongryun and Korean nationals living in Japan.

Reaffirmed at the congress was the firm commitment to the DPRK, led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, whose guidance underlies the Chongryun movement.

The congress devoted a great deal of debate to the generation change and placed emphasis on work with second and third generations. Work with Korean industrialists and traders was also stressed as they constitute a majority of the Korean community and play a key role in promoting the movement.

Prior to the congress a "mass renovation movement" was conducted to ensure the success of the congress. As a result, new progress was made in the activities to strengthen Chongryun organizations, to defend democratic national rights, to support anti-U.S., anti-fascist democratization struggles of the south Korean people, to promote the reunification of the homeland and to step up international solidarity with the Japanese people and other people around the world.

The new central headquarters of Chongryun were completed timely before the congress due to the great contribution made by resident Koreans.

Chongryun's work last year was led and encouraged by the homeland. This included the New Year message of the President and his message to the 14th congress; educational aid funds and stipends; invitations to Chongryun officials and compatriots to visit the fatherland; visits by various cultural and sports delegations of the DPRK, which contributed to the good relations between the homeland and the Korean community here.

Photo highlights of the Chongryun movement in 1986 follow:

▲ The platform of the 14th Congress of Chongryun, which was held from Sept. 26-28 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall.

About 2,000 deputies and observers from various Chongryun organizations and its affiliated organizations attended the congress.

The congress discussed ways of bringing about new developments in Chongryun's work according to the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

▲ Choson University, the highest educational institution for Korean nationals in Japan, celebrated its 30th birthday in April. The university has seven 4-year faculties, a 2-year normal department and 2-year postgraduate courses. Many graduates have become involved in Chongryun organizations, including Korean schools in Japan.

▲ The ten-story central headquarters of Chongryun incorporating two below ground levels was newly built on a compound comprising an area of 2,482.7 square meters. The new building was designed by Korean architects based in Japan and blends traditional Korean designs with its modern facilities.

Its completion ceremony was held on Sept. 25 prior to the 14th Congress.

◀ The 5th national meeting in support of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification was held in Kyoto on July 12 and 13.

The meeting coincided with the UN International Year of Peace and the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea.

Some 1,300 Japanese people from 41 prefectures throughout Japan attended the meeting. General secretary of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (French) and cochairperson of the Northern European Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People (Norwegian) were also invited to the meeting.

▲ The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, an art troupe of Korean compatriots in Japan, made a performance tour of China from Feb. 3 to Mar. 2, contributing greatly to friendly ties between the Chinese and resident Koreans in Japan. The troupe consisted of 200 Korean artists.

Photo: Chinese dance played by members of the troupe.

▼ Chongryun has organized meetings and demonstrations in support of the democratization campaign of the south Korean people and in protest against the U.S. and south Korean war manoeuvres. Many compatriots actively joined these meetings and demonstrations.

Photo: Korean compatriots demonstrating in downtown Tokyo in early March against the U.S.-south Korean joint war games, "Team Spirit '86".

(Continued from page 3)

Press Statement of DPRK Vice Premier

Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice Premier of the Administration Council, issued a press statement on Jan. 2 hailing and supporting the new epochal nation-saving proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung to hold north-south high-level political and military talks.

He said:

I hold that if the south Korean authorities truly desire the elimination of the north-south confrontation and tension and peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they ought to show a positive response to the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

Today it is an urgent demand of the prevailing situation and an essential task for the realisation of the independent reunification of the country by the united efforts of the nation to hold north-south high-level political and military talks and discuss there the step of easing the political confrontation along with that of removing the military tension between the north and the south.

The realisation of the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks will remove the partition between the north and the south which had been firmly closed to each other for a long period, create an atmosphere of trust and reconciliation, reopen the deadlocked north-south dialogues and, further, lead to summit talks to settle fundamental problems for the reunification of the country.

I, therefore, warmly hail and firmly support the new proposal advanced by the great leader, considering it a most reasonable and realistic nation saving step at present for easing the tensions in the country and making a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification.

The attitude toward this proposal will be a touchstone showing who truly wants dialogue, detente and peace on the Korean Peninsula and who truly seeks confrontation, tension and war there.

Press Statement of CPRF

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement on Jan. 14 in connection with the fact that the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Jan. 11 sent to the south Korean prime minister and the minister of defence a letter containing a concrete proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

The statement said:

This proposal of ours is another clear expression of sincere efforts to remove the acute political and military confrontation between the north and the south, promote detente and reconciliation and create prerequisite to peaceful reunification at any cost.

The south Korean side evaded even taking over our letter and took a very insincere attitude by repeatedly bringing forward "talks between the supreme chiefs of the north and the south", in answer to the new peace proposal of our side, talking about the "resumption of the past dialogues" in the "state-of-the-nation speech" on Jan. 12.

We consider that such assertion of the south Korean authorities cannot be an answer to our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

Today the acute political and military confrontation which must be removed promptly exists in the north and the south of our country.

This grave state which is being aggravated as the days go by urgently demands, first of all, that those in political and military powers in the north and the south sit knee to knee with each other and find a path to reconciliation, detente and peace.

The new proposal advanced this time by us to hold north-south high-level political and military talks is aimed to solve this urgent problem and thereby remove the acute political and military confrontation in the country, briskly advance the Red-Cross talks, economic talks and parliamentary talks in a good relaxed atmosphere and, further, hold summit talks so as to solve the fundamental problems for peace and peaceful reunification.

Words must be said by reason and work be done in a proper order.

To propose to hold business-like talks and go over at a time to talks between supreme chiefs, refusing to solve urgent problems first when the political confrontation is so heightened between the north and the south that the danger of war is imminent as now, is a nonsense which can convince no one and an irresponsible act disregarding the reality.

As for summit talks, they must be a historical venue of consultation to open a decisive phase for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. They, therefore, cannot be held without full preparations in advance.

We will patiently wait till the south Korean authorities send a reasonable, affirmative reply to our proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

Press Statement of DFRF Secretariat Director

Ryu Ho Jun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in his press statement issued on Jan. 15 strongly held that the south Korean authorities must look squarely at the desire of the nation and the trend of the times and send an affirmative reply without delay to new peace initiative by the DPRK.

The press statement was published in connection with the fact that the Premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the south Korean prime minister and minister of defence a letter containing a concrete proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks. If the south Korean authorities are truly interested in detente, dialogue and peace, the statement said, they must show an affirmative response to our sincere proposal.

But the south Korean side made a reply to our peace proposal for talks by harping on the shopworn tune of "resumption of the past dialogues" and "talks between the supreme chiefs of the north and the south" in the "state-of-the-nation speech" on Jan. 12 and disgracefully behaved by using even the peaceful construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in the north as an excuse to defend its awkward position, noted Ryu Ho Jun.

The delegates of the south side to the north-south Red Cross talks, economic talks and parliamentary talks published a so-called "joint statement" to repeat like a parrot the words of the person in power.

He expressed the belief that all the progressive organizations, figures of all circles and people in the world who love justice and peace would extend firm support and encouragement to sincere efforts of the north side to remove the political and military confrontation and create a new phase for detente, dialogue and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued from page 5)

Kumgangsan Dam

investment is 18 percent.

Their distortion of the economic effectiveness of our power station in technical and investment aspects is nothing but a faultfinding to "prove" that the construction of the power station is allegedly related to the non-economic purpose such as the so-called "special construction."

Our Kumgangsan Power Station is certainly perfect both in its security and durability.

The dam of the Imnam reservoir on the upper reaches of the North Han River will be built of riprap, with its bottom 700 metres wide.

This is a very rare dam structure in the history of the hydro-power dam projects.

We envisage an enormous additional investment for the durability of the structures.

The hue and cry of the south Korean puppets about the "natural damage" of the Kumgangsan Power Station, by faulting the quality of the construction of the power station does not stand to reason.

All our power stations are sufficiently acknowledged for its security and durability.

Moreover, perfectly guaranteed are the security and durability of the Kumgangsan Power Station now under construction on the basis of the long-accumulated rich experience and our own unique civil engineering.

The south Korean puppets had better not bother themselves to worry about the security of our Kumgangsan Power Station.

The danger lies at the reservoirs of south Korea on the lower reaches of the North Han River or on the Soyang River, not at our Kumgangsan Power Station.

In fact, the dam of the Hwachon Power Station in south Korea was jerry-built by the Japanese imperialists, and the Soyanggang dam was built of the aggregate of pebbles, sand and clay – very vulnerable to flood damage.

As all the above-mentioned facts show, the construction of our Kumgangsan Power Station is a peaceful construction to meet the urgent demands of the development of the national economy and it has nothing to do with any military purpose.

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is neither special in its design nor separately invested and kept secret.

That is why there is no ground whatsoever the Kumgangsan Power Station will pose a danger to the south Korean side.

The Chongok on the far upper reaches of the North Han River and the Imnam reservoir nearest from the south Korean side are both out of the question.

Our Imnam reservoir can store the maximum 2,600 million tons of water at the highest water level, but the annual average storage amounts, in fact, to more or less than 1,800 millon tons.

It is the indisputable common sense that this reservoir poses no threat to the south Korean side.

The south Korean puppets are making nonsensical cries about possible artificial destruction of the dam of the Kumgangsan Power Station.

The alleged artificial destruction of the dam of the Kumgangsan Power Station is contrary to reason.

According to the data of the blasting technology, it takes at least several kilogrammes or more of the explosive charges depending on cases to blast down one cubic metre of concrete or riprap dam.

Therefore, supposing that we destroy the whole section of the Imnam dam at one time, we would need hundreds of thousands tons of explosive charges equivalent to the power of a nuclear bomb.

Using directly such an enormous amount of explosive charges rather than wasting them to blow up the dam will be hundreds times better in terms of its destructive effect.

The construction of our Kumgangsan Power Station will neither pose a threat to south Korea nor will it cause any economic damage or loss at all.

The Imnam and Chongok dams on the upper reaches of the North Han River will make it possible to control the worst cyclic floods, protecting the vast basin of the lower reaches of the North Han River as well as the Hwachon Power Station area in south Korea from floods and providing favourable conditions for its agriculture.

According to a preliminary calculation, the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will lower more than one metre the water level of the Han River when a flood swells up to the highest mark in Seoul area and thus reduce the flood damages in the Han River basin by 70 percent.

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will do south Korea good rather than harm.

Before preaching the "threat" of water, the south Korean puppets should look squarely at us, the people of one and same stock, and refrain from making a mockery of the south Korean people with water.

None of the people in the north and the south intends to fight for water and none of them will threaten or be threatened with water.

The youth and students and people of all walks of life in south Korea appraise correctly the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station as a project of goodwill aimed at creating the common wealth of the nation and denounce the south Korean puppets for their deceitful farce of building the "counter dam."

The "counter dam" to be built on the North Han River basin without any valid justification will remain as a shameful mark indicative of the falsity of the puppets' outcries about the so-called "threat of southward invasion" and "flooding operation."

The south Korean puppets, now on their deathbed, are trying to shift the stage of their anti-communist and anti-DPRK racket to the construction of our Kumgangsan Power Station in their desperate attempt to extricate themselves from their serious political crisis. This only serves to reveal their wretchedness.

We are convinced that their vile anti-communist machinations will never save them from their crisis of destruction either today or tomorrow.

Even after the south Korean puppets will have perished, our Kumgangsan Power Station will remain forever.

Press Statement of Chongryun First Vice Chairman

Li Jin Gyu, first vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), made public a press statement on Jan. 8, stressing that the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks is the most patriotic one which fully reflects the unanimous will and demand of the people in the northern and southern halves of Korea and the entire Korean residents in Japan who eagerly long for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

He said:

If north-south high-level political and military talks are held and bring a fine fruition, the acute political confrontation and military tensions in our country will be eased and an atmosphere of genuine trust be created between north and south.

Then the state of freeze between north and south will be removed, multi-channel dialogues be resumed and, furthermore, even north-south summit talks will be opened to settle fundamental problems for the reunification of the country.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they should affirmatively respond at once to the new nation-saving proposal of the DPRK.

(Continued from page 1)

Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia; **Seyed Ali Khamenei**, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and **Kurt Waldheim**, Federal President of the Republic of Austria. **Doi Takako**, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; **Vassos Lyssarides**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus. (KCNA)

China Endorses New Proposal

BEIJING, JANUARY 12 (Xinhua) – A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman said here today that China actively supports a proposal put forward by the premier of the Administration Council and minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for high level political and military talks between the north and south of Korea.

Answering a question by some correspondents here, the spokesman described the proposal as "another major effort" by DPRK for the resumption of dialogues between the north and the south of Korea and for the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

"We have always held the dialogues between the north and the south of Korea are conducive to the elimination of confrontation, the promotion of understanding and the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula," the spokesman said.

"It is our hope that south Korea will seriously consider the proposal by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and make positive response to it," he said.

At Home

Meanwhile, O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on Jan. 2 published a press statement hailing and supporting the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks, which was put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly. **(See the statement on page 3)**

Meanwhile, Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, issued a press statement on Jan. 1 hailing and supporting the proposal. **(See the statement on page 3)**

Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice premier of the Administration Council, on Jan. 2 also published a press statement backing the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks. **(See the statement on page 3)**

Social democrats and the religious of the DPRK expressed their support of the proposal for high-level political and military talks in their press statements.

Kim Ryong Jun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party on Jan. 4 said in his press statement that even north-south summit talks will open to occasion an important turn in the solution of the reunification problem if the proposal is realized.

Chon Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, which is a religious political party in the DPRK, on Jan. 3 issued a press statement welcoming and supporting a new nation-saving proposal.

S. Korea 1987: The Countdown Has Begun

By Paul Calvey

The season of goodwill is now over, but I hope there will be more goodwill in the world in 1987, than there was in 1986.

Unfortunately, if established trends continue in the way they have over the last year, then the world might not see another new year.

1986 was a crucial year in international relations. It was the first year that really significant proposals for peace and nuclear disarmament have been made, since the cold war began.

It was a year in which many of the world's oppressed people reached out, grasped democracy and overthrew their fascist dictators.

It was a year that began with optimism and hope and ended in pessimism and dispair.

It was a black year, an ominous year reminicent of 1939. It was a year which saw an increase in militarism, an increase in imperialism, an increase in oppression and an increase in fascism. All factors which have led the world down the road to war in the past. Are we too stupid to learn from history?

It is my firm belief, that as long as the U.S. attempts to maintain its position as the guardian of capitalism and continues to view alternative political systems and ideologies throughout the world as a threat to its existance, then nuclear war is just around the corner.

What is needed is a total reversal of American foreign policy and a new tolerance towards nations who choose to develop their economic systems in the absence of a profit motive.

Perhaps if big business had less influence in American politics then the human side of this potentially benevolent nation would come to the surface.

However, since its inauguration six years ago, the Reagan administration, has been promoting a policy designed to revive a "strong America" through military build up, thereby checking the expansion of Soviet influence worldwide.

Successively large military budgets have been presented to Congress and forced through by the administration.

The main obstacle to disarmament talks has been the fact that American pride in its "Strategic Defense Initiative" has resulted in the attitude that as they ahead in the arms race, why should they negotiate arms reduction. This narrow minded perspective has resulted in the American refusal of the most significant overtures for peace ever made by a Soviet leader. In fact, they have recently showed absolute disregard for world peace by exceeding the SALT II nuclear arms limitation treaty.

Over the last year the world has witnessed American aggressive and provocative behaviour on several different occasions.

Perhaps the most blatant of these was in the Mediterranean when supposed defensive military manouvers were used to provoke Libya into attacking, thereby providing the U.S. with justification for an assault. The fact that the U.S. Admiral commanding the fleet wore a badge saying "Terrorist Buster" is farcical but true.

This scenario could quite easily have been duplicated in Korea were it not for the fact that the DPRK managed to exhibit praiseworthy restraint even though it has been the victim of the annual "Team Spirit" and "Keen Edge" military manouvers. These manouvers have grown in size every year of the Reagan administration and now dwarf all other similar type military excercises.

As these manouvers are a rehersal for northward invasion, let's hope the world will begin to put pressure on the Reagan administration to clean up its act in and around the Korean Peninsula.

Must the Korean people live in the shadow of death and destruction because of the American cowboy and Indian mentality? President Reagan, the man behind the button, probably sees himself as the sheriff running the dirty commies out of town. A part he plays very well.

Even Denis Healy, the British Labour Party's spokesman for foreign affairs, has said that Britain must stop "the sollout to American pressure which is now corrupting every area of our public life both at home and abroad."

Peace Now

American hostility in 1986 has made nuclear war distinct possibility in several areas of the globe.

However, because of its strategically important location, Korea tops the list of countries where nuclear war is most likely to break out. This is evidenced by the fact that American troop numbers in Korea have increased by about 4,000 over the last two years, while they have actually been reduced in the NATO countries.

It has been known since 1983 that the U.S. plans to open a second front in Korea, should war break out elsewhere. This would involve a northward invasion using nuclear weapons.

In the light of this it comes as no surprise that America has embarked on a campaign of disinformation and propaganda designed to exaggerate the threat from the north and justify the large American presence in south Korea, which is seen as being an essential part of America's global stategy.

Nowadays, if one was to canvas the impression of north Korea held by the average American or European, you could bet that most people would describe a society in which the military was all pervasive. Most people would believe that the north has amassed huge forces along the DMZ, and is posed, waiting for an opportunity to overrun the "free" of the south.

This belief that north Korea, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is aggressive, irrational and ready to invade the south is widespread.

However, nothing could be further from the truth. Those notions have been perpetuated by successive American and south Korean administrations, in order to justify their huge military presence in south Korea and on the seas around the peninsula.

U.S. and south Korean officials have for years talked about the need to redress the "overwhelming military advantage" of the north and have claimed that the north has been conducting a massive military build up over the last 10 to 15 years.

This is a total falacy. A careful and detached analysis of the actual military situation is essential if the truth is to be gleaned from among the propaganda.

A comparison reveals that during the period of the north's alleged military expansion, the south spent significantly more money on its military forces.

According to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), from 1970 to 1980, north Korea spent $20.8 billion on the military, compared with $27.3 billion for south Korea.

In other words, during the period of the north's "military growth" the south outspent the north by 31%.

In the event of a protracted war, south Korea has the advantage of a much larger population: 42 million as opposed to 19.6 million. It also has a more highly developed economy, with a GNP of $80.5 billion as opposed to $18.1 billion.

Even although its military industrial base is far superior, it still imports more weapons than the north.

On the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's list of the 20 largest importers of weapons in the Third World from 1972-1982, south Korea ranks eighth, while north Korea does not appear on the list.

ACDA estimates that south Korean arms imports from 1972-1982 were two and a third times as great as those of the north, and three times greater over the past five years.

Commenting on the military balance the London based International Institute for Strategic Studies has said, "The opposing forces in the Korean Peninsula are roughly equivalent. Neither is capable of a successful major offensive against the other without significant foreign assistance."

However, foreign assistance is far more likely to be given to the south, if hostilities break out.

There are no foreign troops or bases in the DPRK, but there are 45,158 American servicemen stationed in south Korea, and 40 U.S. military installations. *(DoD: Defense 86)*

Neither the Soviet Union nor China have nuclear weapons in the north, whereas, according to the most conservative estimate, *(Nuclear Battlefields, William M. Arkin & Richard W. Fieldhouse)* the U.S. stores at least 151 nuclear warheads in the south.

In June 1984, U.S. Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, now a director of the Center for Defense Information, admitted that south Korean forces were much stronger than those of the DPRK, adding that, "Every military man knows that if you are going to go on the offensive, you ought to have at least three times the capability of the defending force. There is no military man insane enough to think of invading a hostile country with loss forces than the forces you are attacking..... It makes absolutely no sence to suggest that north Korea is a threat to south Korea."

Yet for the past 23 years, successive military dictators in south Korea have been claiming that an invasion by the north is imminent. However, since there has never been an invasion their claims can be viewed as propaganda aimed at strengthening and prolonging their dictatorial regimes.

Mr. Kim Young Sam, a prominent opposition figure in south Korea, has been quoted as saying, "For the past 23 years, 18 of them under Park and 5 under Chon, they have deceived the people, harping on about the alleged threat from the north. In winter, they say next spring will be very dangerous because the north may attack. When nothing happens in spring, they say summer will be dangerous. When summer comes, they say autumn will be dangerous. In this way, they talk about the threat from the north all year round. The so called threat was used to prolong dictatorial regimes. After all, nothing happened during the past 23 years."

The north Korean President Kim Il Sung, has repeatedly said that there are no plans to invade the south as the achievements of socialist construction, now becoming apparent in the DPRK, would be destroyed if war was to occur.

Last year, as the massive "Team Spirit" manoeuvres got under way the Chinese News Agency commented, "Nobody can seriously believe that (north Korean) troops are preparing to attack the beaches of Hawaii and even if they were, there is little need for U.S. warships to come all the way across the Pacific to conduct joint exercises."

(To be continued)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA **Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.**